THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1893. WASHINGTON OFFICE-515 Fourteenth St. Telephone Calls.

Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms......242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily only, one month .. Daily only, three months. 2.00 Sunday only, one year WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS. Daily, per week, by carrier......15 cta single copy...... 5 cts Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier......20 cts

DAILY BY MAIL

Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents or send subscriptions to the JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

WEEKLY.

.....\$1.00

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteeu-

page paper a TWO CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates. All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places:

PARIS- 'merican Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windser Hotel. PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets.

ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

The country would have better times at the Democratic Congress would

There are indications that the cold wave which struck the Democracy a week ago has not yet receded.

Boies, Campbell of Ohio and Gresham-a trinity of Republican deserters fit to be a warning to all soreheads.

It seems that Great Britain should not refuse to unite with other European governments in suppressing the Anarchists.

Even the Populists must rejoice that Judge Gresham refused to be their candidate for President after coquetting with

After the episode in New Jersey, the voters of Indiana who believe in popular government should rally to break the gerrymander.

Senator Cameron, after the voting in Nebraska and Kansas, wh probably decline to be talked of as the Populist candidate

Governor Altgeld's Anarchist friends finished him on Sunday, if there was any doubt about it before those whom he pardoned reiterated their views.

Sensible Democrats are not denying that they fell down a week ago, but all of them cannot realize that it was a pile-driver which struck the old party.

The amount of idle money in the New York banks, Saturday, was \$58,000,000 in excess of the legal requirement. It was never larger but once-the summer of 1885, when it reached \$65,000,000.

Secretary Hoke Smith may live to regret having declared open war on Senator Voorhees. The Senator is something of a fighter himself, is an artist in vituperation and has the entree to the floor of the United States Senate.

It seems that 3,000 more votes were, polled in Colorado last Tuesday than in 1892. The fact that the most of them were given to the Republican ticket shows that the silver legislation has not turned to the advantage of the Populists.

It is not quite fair for the Democratic managers to lay so much blame to the mugwumps for their defeat as they do. Even Judge Gresham could not have perpetrated the Hawaiian blunder if the Democratic President had not permitted him.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Cleveland, attributes the Democratic disaster to the Van Alen affair. Not quite; but the Van Alen affair and the phrase "lower classes" have spoiled all the chances Mr. Cleveland's friend, William C. Whitney, had for the Democratic nomination in 1896.

The New York Sun's scorching editorial on the Cleveland-Gresham Hawaiian policy is headed: "The Policy of Infamy." The Chicago Record calls it "A Disgraceful Proposition," and characterizes the position assumed by the administration as "unreasonably fantastic and dishonest."

The Democratic chieftains, Cleveland, Gresham and Blount, are very solicitous that the colored people in Hawaii shall be secured a right to vote, but for eighteen years Mr. Blount had a seat in Congress because the colored man in the State of Georgia has been cheated out of the right

of suffrage.

The suggestion is made that, in the event of Queen Lilioukalani's restoration, she will have a claim for damages against the United States. That is a logical sequence of the Gresham letter. It would be very humiliating to Americans to have to pay such a claim, but that would be nothing compared to the disgrace brought upon the American name by the cowardly policy of the administration.

Stephen W. Dorsey, who left Colorado a few days ago, says: "In conversation with leading real estate men in Denver Friday before I left they all reported property values as having jumped 25 per cent., as the result of the election, reports notwithstanding. Colorado is as prosperous as any section of the country. It has long since recovered from the silver slump." The silver mine owners who drew such terrible pictures of ruin in Colorado ought to be ashamed of themselves. The indications are that with the active resumption of gold mining the State will turn out more value than ever, while its agricultural resources have become an important factor in its prosperity.

A Washington correspondent says that there is a general disposition to hold Secretary Hoke Smith responsible for much of the trouble of last Tuesday. That will not do. Secretary Smith has simply carried out Mr. Cleveland's policy, which is the policy | are deranged. But Italy is bankrupt. The

advocated by all the ultra free trade and Democratic papers in the East. During April, May and June there was no censure of the pension system and of those seeking pensions on the ground of inability to labor too severe for these papers to publish. A large majority of the Democratic papers in the North defended the Hoke Smith pension policy when at its worst. It is too late for them and those they represent to make Hoke Smith a scapegoat now.

THE SITUATION IN HAWAII.

The lates news from Honolulu, brought

by the steamer China, which arrived at San Francisco yesterday, does not contain any definite information as to the development of the Cleveland-Gresham policy. Minister Willis had reached Honolulu, but had not yet had an audience with the President of the provisional government, and, pending such audience, had declined to make known his instructions. All the indications, however, pointed to an abandonment of the provisional government by the United States. Admiral Skerret, who was relieved by Admiral Irwin, had taken his farewell leave of President Dole, and he and the naval party accompanying him had marched out of the provisional government building to the tune of "The Star-spangled Banner." The new minister will probably march in to the tune of "God Save the Queen." On the night before the China sailed from Honolulu there was a large gathering of the Queen's supporters at the house of one of the number, and word was passed around that the Queen was to be restored to the throne. It is believed by the anti-monarchists in Honolulu that the Queen has all along had secret sources of information in regard to the intentions of the United States, as every statement and prediction that she has made has thus far been verified. It is probable that the policy of restoration of the monarchy was decided upon before Commissioner Blount went to Honolulu, and that he had secret instructions to keep the Queen informed as to the policy of the administration. The dispatch says: "It is the opinion of those who came up from Honolulu on the China that the annexationists will make no resistance if the United States orders the Queen put back, but that her government will have to keep a force of men constantly on shore to maintain her on the throne." That would be a spectacle for gods and men -an armed force of the United States used to overthrow an infant republic and to restore a corrupt Queen to a rotten throne! To this complexion are we likely to be brought by the Cl-veland-Gresham policy.

OTHER PHASES OF THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION.

The Journal has a copy of the Hawaiian Gazette of Jan. 18, 1893. It contains a full account of the events of the few preceding days which had culminated in the dethronement of the Queen and the establishment of a provisional government. Of the mass meeting which indorsed the action taken by the committee of safety the paper says:

It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meeting ever held in Honolulu. It was called by the committee of public safety for the purpose of protesting against the revolutionary aggressions of the Queen. At half past 1 o'clock citizens began to assemble, and before 2 o'clock the building was crowded to its utmost capacity. Every class in the community was represented, mechanics, merchants, professional men and artisans of every kind being present in full force. The meeting was intensely enthusiastic, being animated by a common purpose and feeling, and most of the speakers were applauded to the echo.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting protest against the revolutionary acts of the Queen and ratify the action taken by the committee of public safety. The Gazette says editorially:

Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1893, will go down to history as one of the most eventful of all days in Hawaiian annals. The people, weary of the conspiracies, usurpations, scandals and encroachments upon the rights and liberties which have marked the last years of the Hawaiian monarchy, have asserted the prerogative inherent in every people to determine the form of their own government, and have done away with the monarchy. The reasons for this action are so obvious as to need no statement. They have been lived by us all. Year after year we have had to patch up, and patch up, the free constitution which a monarch has been busy in tearing down. The proclamation issued from the government building Tuesday afternoon contains a precise sketch of the political developments of the last few years. It shows that the event of Tuesday was but the inevitable consummation of these years, something which bitter experience has at last convinced everybody to be a necessity. The necessary has been perceived—the great mass meeting of Saturday perceived it—and it has become fact. The change which has taken place, though carried out by the foreign population, is not in the interest of any class, section, creed or nationality, but will inure to the benefit of all. Many of the native leaders have themselves admitted this to be a fact, and some of them have had the courage to express it. The Hawaiian monarchy perishes by its own fault. It dies for lack of the vital virtues which alone can keep any system of government in being.

These views of the only daily paper published in Honolulu, expressed three days after the dethronement of the Queen and establishment of the provisional government, possess deep interest at this time, when President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham are trying to create the impression that the Hawaiian revolution was the work of a few conspirators, aided by the United States minister and backed up by forces from the United States steamer Bos-

Under a heading of "Later, 5 p. m.," this issue of the Gazette says: "Recognitions of the provisional government have been received from the representatives of Sweden, Germany, Austro-Hungary, the United States, Belgium, Russia, the Netherlands and China." Yet Secretary Gresham censures Minister Stevens for recognizing the

new government. FINANCIAL STRENGTH OF FRANCE.

A few years ago Italy borrowed gold upon its bonds with which to establish specie payments. Last year Austria purchased gold by a sale of bonds for the purpose of resuming specie payments upon a gold basis. Both nations were following the example of Germany in demonetizing silver. The Austrian government has undertaken to substitute gold for its silver, as did Germany, until the great loss from the depreciation of silver compelled the latter to suspend the sale of silver bullion. The stronger government of Germany has been able to sustain itself upon its gold basis, probably because it has used much silver which it could not sell as legal tender money. Nevertheless, the latest reports from Berlin are to the effect that Germany is suffering from the narrowness of its monetary system. Austria is in a bad way. The gold which it has purchased it cannot keep, and its finances

Emperor William has recommended that German capitalists help Italy by purchasing the securities of that government, but the effort of the Emperor to assist his ally simply called forth angry protest. The investors in Germany protest against loaning money to a government whose policy leads to bankruptcy. Spain, while it does not belong to the tripartite alliance, is in a bad way financially.

There is one nation and government on the continent of Europe which is not in financial straits-the Republic of France. Carrying the largest national debt in existence, for which the Republic is not responsible, France seems to be in a position at the present time to decide the financial fate of some of its neighbors. It has an abundance of money, both gold and silver. It has it in its power to prevent Italy from becoming formidable in war, and it can hamper Austria by the accumulation of its securities. It is said that France has already begun a relentless financial war upon these two allles of Germany. Not long since the government of Italy undertook to negotiate with France for the return of the silver currency which has been drained from that country. France -demanded that half the amount should be paid in gold, which, if paid, must

come from the reserve of the war chest. To-day France is really the financial center of Europe. Its resources are abundant even when Great Britain is taken into consideration, while its neighbors are in financlal straits. While there are other causes, such as a trade balance in its favor and a policy which makes France a self-sustaining people by their own industries, its financial strength is largely due to its wise policy in regard to silver. It refused to follow other European nations in demonetizing sliver and in getting rid of it. On the contrary, while stopping the coinage of legal tender silver in 1878. France has hoarded all the legal tender silver of the Latin Union which has come to it, and its stock of money is nearly doubled because it has been able to keep its silver in circulation with the purchasing power of gold, franc for franc. Its money basis is so broad that it can lend freely, even when the Bank of England is putting up the rate of discount

in order to retain its gold reserve. The embarrassments of the governments which have adopted the gold basis and their greater difficulties in the near future must lead to the opinion that they must soon adopt the policy of France and broaden the foundation of credit by a larger use of silver as legal tender money. As Senator Allison , has urged, there can be little doubt that the repeal of the Sherman purchase act will so quicken the perceptions of European statesmen that they will realize the importance of early international action to extend the use of silver as legal tender money. The condition of France in contrast with the governments struggling to maintain a gold basis is an improving lesson.

The duplicity of the administration's course relative to Hawaii is beginning to receive sharp criticism in Washington from those who are accustomed to weigh diplomatic questions. A doubt is suggested whether the United States has a right to withdraw its support from a government which it has not only recognized, but to which it has sent accredited representatives. Another point discussed in diplomatic circles is the probable attitude which will be assumed by those foreign powers which have recognized the provisional government and whose subjects and interests are bound up in its success. It is universally conceded that the restoration of the monarchy and of Queen Lilioukalani to the throne will be injurious to business interests, and that the moral, political, social and commercial tone of the country will be lowered to a half-civilized plane. Some of the diplomatic corps in Washington are of the opinion that European governments will not consent to this wiping out of government which they, as well as the United States, have recognized, and to such a sacrifice of the interests of the whites as this would involve.

The long delay of the Soldiers' Monument Commissioners in awarding the contract for the side groups of statuary begets a fear that an insidious effort is being made to work off something cheap. There have been some outcroppings of this disposition, and unless it is promptly met it may succeed in working great and permanent injury to the monument. The side groups are a very essential part of the work, and it is of the utmost importance that they should represent the highest phase of art attainable. It is the end that crowns the work, and if these groups fall below an ideal standard the artistic merit of the entire monument will be conspicuously and permanently marred. We can assure the commissioners that they greatly misinterpret public sentiment in this matter if they think any attempt to economize by adopting anything short of the highest standard for the side groups will be approved. They should not think of awarding the work to any but a strictly first-class artist of established and approved reputation, and the employment should be given on such terms as will insure his best efforts.

Senator Voorhees's attack upon the Pension Bureau will deceive no sensible veteran. In the last campaign Mr. Voorhees most earnestly supported Mr. Cleveland, knowing that he would pursue just the policy he has pursued. He knew that Mr. Cleveland, when President before, had vetoed hundreds of pension tills, employing the most undignified, not to say brutal, language in his veto messages. He knew that Mr. Cleveland had vetoed a dependent pension bill much less liberal than the disability law of 1890, and he must have known that all of the special Cleveland organs assailed liberal pension legislation. In view of such facts, his scoring of Hoke Smith and the pension policy will deceive no one, except it be Mr. Voorhees himself, if he expects to induce Indiana veterans to vote for him and his party. Mr. Voorhees has never been of any use to veterans when his

help has been really needed. It was stated a few days ago that copper had been discovered in one of the streets of Sheboygan, Wis. Further investigation has shown that the fragments of copper discovered were parts of curious utensils and ornaments, fincluding spears, hatchets, battle-

axes and neck ornaments. A number of human skeletons have been unearthed along with these fragments, showing the spot to have been an Indian burying place."

Under the decision of Police Judge Stubbs the garbage ordinance stands invalid as to the prosecution of unlicensed garbage man until it shall be overruled by a higher court. As it is of interest to the community to know where it stands on this question, it would be well if the Supreme Court would give an early decision in the case now pending before it.

Mr. Uhl, the new Assistant Secretary of State, is said to have given up a law practice of between \$20,000 and \$30,000 a year in order to get a taste of political life in Washington. If this is true a good many people will believe that Mr. Uhl ought to spell his name with an "F."

Football seems a little too rough for a rational recreation and not gory enough for the prize ring, as only two men have been killed or permanently injured in this State.

Eight world's fair steamers have gone to New Orleans, where they will ply as ferry boats during the winter. A case of departed

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Prejudiced. "I don't see how you can say that Kipling's poetry is flat and unentertaining." "But you have no husband who insists on reading it to you of evenings when you want to be at the opera."

The Voice of Experience. Mrs. Neubreid-Any woman of a little

tact can manage a husband without the least bit of trouble.

Mrs. Jackson-Parke-Do you think so? Just you wait till you have had four or five of them, and you'll see. Her View of It.

Mr. Wickwire-I see by the papers that a fourteen-year-old boy shot himself because the supper did not suit him. Now, what do you think of that? Mrs. Wickwire-I think it is a lucky escape for the woman he might have mar-

ried some day; that's what I think of it. A Cruel Cut. Mrs. Plane-You must be sure to come to our church entertainment next Thursday evening. We are going to present "living advertisements." Each one of us will be dressed to advertise some business house,

you know. Miss Bute-What character do you take -one of those patent medicine people who are so numerous in the papers nowadays?

AMERICAN SENTIMENT.

The administration's Hawaiian policy is fully as un-American and contemptible as patriotic citizens feared it would be.-Kansas City Journal.

The Courant has known the American people for a good many years. Its belief is that they will not take kindly to Mr. Cleveland's Hawaiian policy as now di-vulged after the elections.—Hartford Cour-

In restoring Liliuokalani to the throne, the administration is perpetrating a blunder which will precipitate bloodshed. What the end will be there is no telling. Meanwhile the world wonders at us.-Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. It is the first time in American history

that the power of the Republic has ever been used to force a monarchical yoke upon a people who had once won their independence. It is an act of national selfstultification.-Boston Journal. President Cleveland has taken a bold

course in offering to restore the native dynasty to the throne of the Hawaiian Islands, and this country may be involved in very serious complications before the affair is over .- Providence Journal. The grotesque barbarism of the United

States beating down an established govern-

ment of honorable men and thrusting the Queen back on her throne is a suggestion in every way unworthy of the Secretary of State of the United States .- Chicago Rec-It will not do. Let the people give to Mr. Cleveland the enlightenment he seems to seek without the candor to call for it.

American bayonets uplifting and upholding a monarchy, and such a monarchy, would be a source of universal ridicule.-New York Tribune. Never before was such a deed done by an American President. Never was the right to do it assumed by the chief magis-

trate of a free republic. It is a blot on the history of the United States, an infamy for which Americans will blush generations hence.-Buffalo Express. Mr. Cleveland, in his latest and most un-American recommendation-the restoration of a rotten Hawstian monarchy and the overthrow of a reputable and friendly republic-as usual dismisses the indignation

that his monstrous act has called forth as more jingoism .- Chicago Inter Ocean. The power of the leading Republic of the continent is to be used to destroy a republican government almost at our very door, and to put in its place a monarchical authority which had been repudiated by its subjects, and which typified in itself an ignorance, shiftlessness and corruption unknown elsewhere in our day within the confines of the Western hemisphere.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ALL AROUND THE STATE.

We know of a young woman who, in this year of grace, 1893, with her own hands, has raised a crop of tobacco that she may go away to school this winter.-Owensville

An old gentleman from the country was in Edinburg on Monday with a wagonload of hickory nuts, which measured out thirty bushels, and were sold to one of our grocers for 50 cents per bushel.-Edinburg

Garrison McFa!! brought in this morning the two finest fish we have seen this season. They were both pike, and one weighed twenty pounds and one nine and one-half pounds. They were killed with a gig in White river by McFall.—Bedford Mail.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Sewing Society will spend one afternoon every other week sewing for any one wishing them to for one dollar for the afternoon's work, or six ladies will meet and sew on afternoon for fifty cents.-Attica

James F. Boots has in his possession a well-preserved corncob and a piece of the husk which came from an inner room of a cliff-dweller's home in Colorado. Though they may be centuries old both the cob and husk are as well preserved as a last year's production.-Crawfordsville Journal. It is a beautiful drive along the gravel

road between Newport and Dana. The road winds in and out of lovely valleys and gently ascends the hills, and turns, and twists, and all the time presents a panorama of changes in landscape that cannot be excelled anywhere in this State.-Clinton The lady teacher of Center township

who interested and assisted her pupils in gathering and selling walnuts for the purpose of procuring a list of the Young Peoole's Reading Circle books for the pupils of her district shows the right make-up for a first-class teacher and a lady.-Plymouth Republican. Last Monday Sam Fritch fully demon-

strated that an oil barrel filled with water to which was added the pressure of fifty feet of water in a half-inch pipe, pressing downward into the barrel, would not burst the barrel. The experiment was the result of some heated arguments on the subject. -Fairmount News. A courageous and sure-footed old horse

made the trip across the new railroad over the country. But they have undoubtbridge over the river yesterday, walking on the ties and never missing a step. Emboldened by his success he undertook to go over the race bridge of the railway in the same manner, but made a failure, falling into the water when about half way across the bridge.-South Bend Tribune. The croaking ravens who are predicting the failure of gas in the Kokomo field

should visit the well drilled in yesterday for the Kokomo Gas and Oll Company by Contractor Sweeney. It is on the Becker

in the field. The gauge was put in on its completion, and a flow exceeding four million feet was shown. It is one of the best wells drilled in the past year or more, and is in a territory that promises even greater

things.-Kokomo Dispatch. W. W. Coles, our popu'ar florist, who thought he had already captured every thing in sight at the world's fair and Indianapolis flower show, received notice Friday from Chicago that he had been awarded the grand gold medal on his collection of Kaiserin Augusta Victoria roses. The last award is the highest honor in the gift of

the world's exposition.-Kokomo Tribune. Last Thursday night a party of coon hunters killed a wildcat three miles southeast of Morgantown weighing thirty-eight pounds and measuring five feet three inches from the end of its nose to the end of its tail. The dogs treed the animal and, one member of the party thinking it to be a coon, climbed the tree to shake it down to the dogs. He was surprised when nearing it to see the animal spring at him, but ducked and it passed on, alighting on the ground. It whipped the dogs in short or-der, but was pursued until it took shelter under a culvert. A gun was borrowed from Uriah Wishby, near by, and the animal was shot by Fielden Musselman. It was skinned and will be placed on exhibition at Morgantown .- Martinsville Republican.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Padereweski, just before sitting down at the piano, holds his fingers for several minutes in warm water, presumably to render them more flexible.

"I consider the American young man a splendid institution. He is easier in his manners than the Englishman and more chivalric," says Miss Annesley Kenealy, the English judge of awards in hygiene at the

Enoch Lewis, for the past twenty-seven years purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania railroad, has tendered his resignation. He began service with the company forty-three years ago as superintendent of the Lewistown shops, and has been with it ever since.

The church at Wilmington, Del., has lost a pastor worth keeping. His name is W. F. Bainbridge. He has just raised a debt of \$20,000 for the church, and he resigned because he thinks the church cannot pay a minister at present and ought not to get in debt again. If it cannot pay him it cannot

pay anyone. Mrs. E. B. Grannis, of New York, voted by proxy in New York, on Tuesday. She has been a persistent advocate of woman's right to vote, and at last her brother, who is of different political belief, was so far moved by sympathy that he offered to vote a ticket prepared by her, without regard to his own feelings.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague and the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, all four being ordained ministers of the Unitarian denomination, followed each other in a San Francisco pulpit lately. Mr. Pierce preached on "Faith," his wife on "Hope," Mrs. Sprague on "Charity," and Mr. Sprague on "The Greatest of These.

Prof. Charles Ellot Norton, of Harvard, says of a report that he was to accept a professorship in the University of Chicago: "It has grown out of my saying to Dr. James that if I were a younger man I should like to cast in my lot with a city like Chicago, I like Chicago, I like the spirit, the civic power of the place.'

Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has gone to California to pass the winter that she may escape the rigorous climate of the East, will rest awhile in Santa Barbara, having given up her plan of staying in San Diego. When she has recovered from the fatigue of the overland journey she will go to San Francisco. She has not been in that city since she visited it with General Grant in 1879, on their return from the trip around the

Prof. S. J. Bailey will have charge of the meteorological station established by Harvard University on the top of a nearly extinguished volcano of the Cordilleras, in Peru. The station will be 19,200 feet above the sea level—the highest in the world. The volcano will hereafter be climbed once a month and the station visited, a hut having been built a short distance down the mountain for the observers, should they be overtaken by storm or night.

The memorable career of the late Ex-Senator H. H. Riddleberger, of Virginia, is recalled by an announcement that has recently appeared in the newspapers of that State. It comes from the wife of the late Senator, who, since his death, has been managing his newspaper at Woodstock. Mrs. Riddleberger has become disgusted with political parties and factions, and has declared her intention to make her newspaper independent in every respect.

Bismarck has had some odd experiences in his varied life, but the following perhaps was the queerest. He had been invited to a court dinner by the Czar at the Imperial Summer Palace. He missed the train from St. Petersburg, and finding that he could not reach the palace in time, and that the delay in heating up a locomotive would be very great, he jumped on a handcar. The stationmaster and a couple of workmen assisted the Prince to work the engine, he taking turns with the rest of them. He arrived safely in time for the dinner, and Bismarck expressed his thanks to the men with 50 roubles, while to the stationmaster he sent 1,000 fine cigars.

W. T. STEAD-CHARACTER SKETCH. Plain Speech of the Eccentric Englishman to Chicagoans.

Chicago Journal. William T. Stead is a queer combination of orthodoxy and heresy, of idealism and iconoclasm, of egregious egotism and sincere philanthropy, of sensationalism and unostentation-a mixture of genius, crank ideas, and sound sense, of unconscious selfconceit and conscious power of intellect. Whatever else Mr. Stead may be he is not conventional. His sharp corners of individuality puncture the silken bounds of accepted forms whenever he turns around. No man who is governed by the proprieties would say such things as Mr. Stead says

and does. Last night he spoke to a throng of Methodist students and professors in Northwestern University chapel at Evanston. He told them that the trouble with church members was that they were "too damned comfortable." He even repeated the phrase to make sure that they understood it. He told them that in conflicts between orthodoxy and heretics the heretics were almost invariably right and the orthodox sticklers almost invariably wrong. He told the young biblical students that they could learn more from blackguards than from preachers-that if there was anybody in Evanston who was totally disreputable in their eyes that was the person who in all probability had the greatest lesson to teach them. Going even further in his heretical doctrines, Mr. Stead announced as his belief that drunkards were often such because of the Christlike element in their nature; a lump of clay never gets drunk, but a man with a longing for the esthetic and the ideal

drinks for the inspiration he seems to get. A bit of harmful sentimentality like this naturally led Mr. Stead to the subject of spiritualism. He assured his hearers that disembodied spirits were all around them, and that his life was only a segment out of an endless life that began ages ago. Mr. Stead confided to his audience the fact that he had come to the dividing of the ways of his life-that he knew not what would come of his Daily Paper scheme, but that he was absolutely sure, when the time came, God Almighty would tell him in unmistakable terms which fork of the road to take-that, in fact, he should "feel very considerably swindled if God didn't keep his promise in this regard."

The character of this remarkable man is shown in the spectacular yet laudable "conference" of preachers, reformers, editors, workingmen, Anarchists, criminals and fallen women which he has hired Central Music Hall for the purpose of holding Sunday afternoon. It is shown in the active part he has taken toward preserving the world's fair buildings, and in the unquestioning assurance with which he has gone to work to reform a city in which he has lived as much as two weeks and which he expects to leave about day after to-

Mr. Stead is a character as unique and refreshing as it is strong and optimistically self-sanguine. His comet-like advent into the heavens of popular cognizance is due to his remarkable versatility of brain power coupled with two invariable elements-the spectacular and the reformatory. Time tries all such characters by their works.

The Mugwump Idol Fallen. New York Evening Post.

We do not suppose many, if any, votes

turned solely yesterday on the Van Alen or Roosevelt appointments, or on the general "revel in spoils" which has gone on all Mr. Smith has dealt justly with the vetedly deepened the impression of Democratic incompetency, and hypocrisy, and dishonesty which the general situation created. The notion which seems to have taken hold of the administration that the great rising of sioner. the people against the tariff last year was in some sort a vote of confidence in the Democrate party is an hallucination. It would take a long period of good behavior to get the people to believe in the Democrats as they have believed, and do believe, in the Republicans. The Democrats have not a day to spare in the matter of right living. There is nothing whatever standing to their farm, south of the city, and is well down | credit. They cannot afford a single esca- | man to jump too early or too late.

pade. Their performances in this State, therefore, surpassing anything in American history in audacity and atrocity, must be set down as little short of insane. The open alliance of the Governor and the two Senators with the criminal classes for criminal purposes is surely an unprecedented incident in American politica.

SHE IMITATED TALMAGE.

What Happened at a Moderately Gar Entertainment in Brooklyn.

New York Sun.

Miss Dell Thompson is a Brooklyn young woman with a captivating smile, a cultivated voice and freedom of gesture. She is also an entertainer, that is she recites beautiful poems and things in public. Most of these recitations are delivered in Brooklyn, not because Miss Thompson's ability in this line is of inferior quality, but because-well, because Brooklyn is the natural home of the lecture and the recitation. Sometimes Miss Dell Thompson is invited to amuse an audience for the benefit of the Socialists, and sometimes it is to help pay a church debt or buy top-boots for the heathen. She is very entertaining.

Now, it happened that the Sands-street Memorial Church, which is in Henry street, by the way, gave a moderately gay entertainment on Wednesday evening. The church is new and handsome, and its hall is well adapted to moderately gay entertainments. Of course, an elocutionist is necessary for such an entertainment. Miss Dell Thompson was selected. There was a varied programme. In the audience were, of course, a great many Methodists, and some of them brought their Baptist, Congregational or Episcopal friends. The hall was filled. The audience was asked to remember that it was in a sacred building and not to desecrate it by unseemly actions.

Miss Dell Thompson was a strong favorite. She wore a becoming gown, and she recited the chariot race from Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur"so effectively that the audience could almost hear the wheels go round and the sharp panting of the horses as they tried for place. It was good and not too noisy. Miss Dell Thompson's advance agent, if she had one, would say that she was "greeted with rounds of applause." At any rate, the audience called her back again. Miss Thompson skipped from Lew Wallace to Tennyson and played horse with the "Charge of the Light Brigade." She amused the audience with an imitation of the way the schoolboy struggles through this charge when he is delivering it as his first recitation. Then she worried Henry Irving through it. There were a good many booming cannons in this imitation. Sarah Bernhardt was the next victim. Some of the women in the audience couldn't see what claim Mme. Bernhardt could have on fame if she recited in that way. She couldn't get a place in a Brooklyn lecture course. While they were wondering if any more strangers were going to be intro-duced to them Miss Dell Thompson said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I will now show you how the Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage recites this beautiful poem." Miss Thompson's smile vanished. Her face assumed a thirty-three-per-cent. compromise expression. With a whirl and a polka step she flounced to the middle of the stage. Her heels wobbled and her gestures suggested a doll's dance. Her right arm began a windmill motion as she

"Cannanerrraguffum, cannonerrleffeffum!" Miss Dell Thompson's voice was also a feature. It had the pleasing timbre of the man who sings out "Stack o' whites an' draw one in der dark!" in a Bowery restaurant. Those who knew said that Miss Dell Thompson's stage business was good. It would have made the joints of a football player ache. With a kick that scared the deacons and their wives in the first row, she

"Sturmat by shotten shell, bowley they roddenwell, inther jawsufdeth, inter ther mouthwhell, allat wasleffeffum, leffuf sixunderd. Some of the audience began to feel dread-fully about it. Miss Dell wasn't a bit worried about the effect. She sprang with a bound

into this verse: "When canr-r-r glorifade? Wower wilchargeymade! Honor-r-r chargeymade? Honor-r-r-r L-i-Brigade? Nubble sixhundred."

This fell with with a louder thump than the election returns. Dr. Talmage has friends in Brooklyn, and perhaps some of them were in the audience. Deacons looked at one another. They smiled, but it was a smile with a protest. Miss Thompson continued her calisthenics and oratory to the mournful end of the Light Brigade, and when she left the stage there was some applause. One woman who heard the recitation protested in this way:

"To the Editor of the Brooklyn Eagle: "May I enter a protest through your paper? Wednesday evening I attended a con-cert, given at the Sands-streat Memorial Church. During the entertainment Miss Dell Thompson gave a rendering of "The Charge of the Light Brigade," as she imagined various persons would do it, among them Dr. Talmage. I know I am right in protesting against the use of one Christian church to hold up to ridicule the min-ister of another. The gentleman who asked the audience to remember they were in a sagred building, and not to desecrate it by unseemly actions, should have included the entertainment. If Miss Thompson thought this imitation an exact representation of the Doctor's style, she made an rror. If she intended it as a caricature it was poor taste. My advice to the lady is to follow the good example of the reverend gentleman, who, under all circumstances, places everybody in their bast

Miss Thompson's friends are indignam because she was harshly criticised for hor imitation of Talmage. "She didn't mean any isam by it," said one of them last night. "It was a bit of harmless amusement, and, besides, she can give a good imitation of Talmage, any

Among the people who attended prayer meeting at the Sands-street Church last evening there was lots of talk about Miss Dell Thompson. Some of the women took it seriously, but not many. The Rev. George Van Alstyne, pastor of the church, said: "I think that Miss Thompson's last recitation might have been omitted. Such a recitation was hardly in good taste in a church entertainment. Miss Thompson's first recitation, however, was excellent."

A Warning to Trustees.

Boston Herald. The fate of embezzler Weeks is another wholesome warning to trustees who violate the confidence reposed in them by speculating with other people's money. He had been intrusted with the care of fifty-four estates, aggregating more than \$2,000,000 in value, mainly the sole possession of widows and orphans. He began by mixing his own money with that of his clients indiscriminately, and his losses in his business transactions were heavier than his gains; but he continued for years to pay over money to those for whom he held funds in trust, until the inevitable collapse came and he fled the country, only to return. confess his guilt and get a sentence of ten years in Sing Sing. He was possessed of brains, education and social position in New York city, but he made bad use of them, and he takes the consequences of his

Mrs. Conkling's Will.

New York Letter. The will of the late Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, which has just been filed for probate, shows that she executed it only a few months after the death of her distinguished husband, leaving all of that great property which Mr. Conkling accumulated after he began practice at the bar here to her daugater, Mrs. Oakman. It was one of the sorrows of Mrs. Conkling's life that the Senator seemed never reconciled to the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Oakman, although were he living now he would probably have as great pride in the successful career of Mr. Oakman in the railway world as any of his associates have. Mrs. Conkling seems to have made haste, and as soon as she could decently do it after her husband's death, to make such manifestation of her own confidence as the immediate execution of such a will as this would show.

Voorhees's Motives Questioned.

St. Louis Post Dispatch. It is alleged that when Congress meets in December Senator Voorhees will deliver a scathing rebuke to Secretary Hoke Smith on the Secretary's pension policy. If Mr. Smith has been depriving of a pension anyone who is entitled to it Mr. Voorhees cannot be too scathing. If, on the other hand, erans and has nonestly carried out the law a thousand "scathing rebukes" will not injure him. The country is not disposed to punish Mr. Smith for declining to make Senator Voorhees's son an Indian commis-

Perhaps He "Saw" Gresham. St. Louis Post Dispatch.

When Claus Spreckels suddenly abandoned the provisional government and came out against the annexation of Hawaii to the United States did he have in mind the coming change at Washington? He is not the